

Three New Nicaraguan Diplopods

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Among myriopods collected in 1955 by Borys Malkin, in connection with ethnozoological studies among Indians of Mexico and Central America, were representatives of three new species described herewith.

Rhinocricus malkini n. sp.

Metazonites above reddish chestnut in bands that narrow down the sides; the prozonites where exposed on sides and below of a brownish color. Legs pale brown.

Antennae very crassate, with the sixth article broader than the fifth; sensory cones very numerous. Clypeal foveolae 2-2. Surface of head smooth and shining. The median longitudinal sulcus fine, interrupted near middle of length as usual. Eyes widely separated; composed of about 32 ocelli arranged in six transverse series.

Segmental sulcus fine, touching, or nearly touching, the pore opposite which it is angled, obscure or absent in middle of dorsum. Prozonites and metazonites longitudinally striate only beneath, the surface otherwise smooth and shining. Scobina small and widely separated much as in *R. nicaraguanus*, present for a considerable distance beyond middle of body; fovea elliptical; striate area narrowing to an angle caudad.

Anal tergite rounded behind; smooth excepting a cross stria or furrow near middle of length; much surpassed by the valves, which are smooth, compressed and protruding along medial border.

Gonopods of the male as shown in figs. 1 and 2.

Number of segments 42.

Width, 10 mm.

Locality.—NICARAGUA: Musawas, Waspuc River. Male *holotype* taken by B. Malkin, Sept. 17-30, 1955.

Close to *R. nicaraguanus* in structure of scobina and antennae, but with the anal scale triangular instead of trapeziform. The reddish chestnut annuli of the metazonites are broader, embracing the segmental sulcus instead of lying behind it.

Aceratophallus sumucus n. sp.

Tergites orange, the middorsal area of a darker, more brownish shade than the keels. Legs yellow and the antennae yellow of darker shade.

Collum with anterior and lateral margins together forming an evenly convex curve ending on each side at the caudal angle which is acute; caudal margin widely incurved at middle and again incurved or indented more lightly toward the angle on each side.

Tergites with keels moderately elevated; lateral margin of keel smooth; anterior margin convex and corner well rounded; caudal corners angular, the angle more strongly produced and acute in proceeding caudad; caudal margin concave mesad of the process and convex toward mesal end; lateral border thickened, more strongly so about pore, the latter directed dorsad. Surface of tergites smooth and shining.

Gonopods of the male in general structure nearest to those of *A. lamellifer* Brol. but having the distal lobe of the telepodite more prolonged and acuminate, much exceeding the solenomerite in length rather than being about equal to it as in *lamellifer*. See further Fig. 3.

Width, 6.2 mm.; length, about 40 mm.

Locality.—NICARAGUA: Musawas, Waspuc River. The *holotype* is a male taken Sept. 17–30, 1955.

The species is substantially larger than *A. lamellifer* Brol.

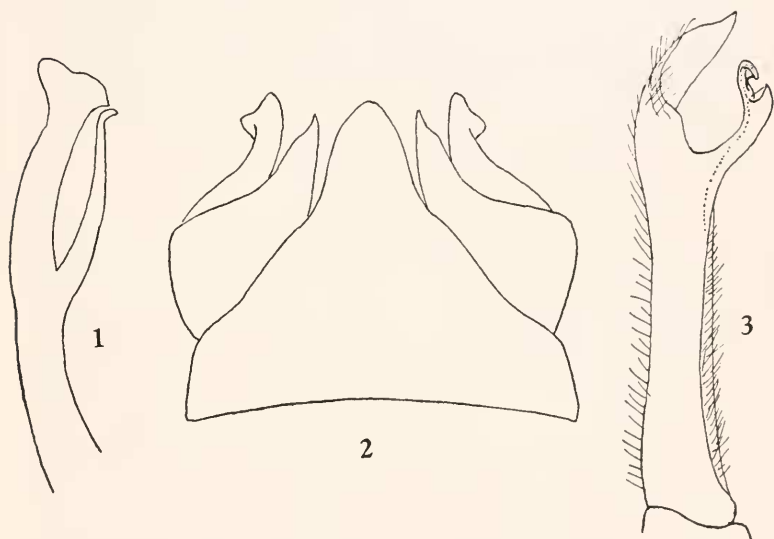
Platydesmus nicaraguse n. sp.

Dorsum uniform brown, without markings except a median longitudinal light line. Legs yellow. Head brown above, yellow below. The rounded lateral ocelliform prominences without pigment.

Collum nearly completely covering the head from above; anterior margin acutely incised at middle, convex each side between the forwardly directed keels the outer margin of each of which parallels the longitudinal axis of the body.

The two rows of tubercles on the ordinary tergites composed of 10-12 well defined tubercles laterad of which the tubercles are reduced and merge in a field of granules over the keels.

Last tergite surpassed by the keels of the preceding segment, ending caudally in a laminate process which bears on its caudal margin a transverse series of four teeth; a larger tooth each



Rhinocricus malkini n. sp. Fig. 1. Posterior gonopod. 2. Anterior gonopod. *Accrotophallus sumucus* n. sp. 3. Gonopod.

side of base of the process much as in *P. perpictus* but the caudal lamina narrower at base than in that species.

Length, 24 mm.; width, 7 mm.

Locality.—NICARAGUA: Musawas, Waspuc River. Many specimens taken Sept. 17-30, 1955.

Most readily separated from other known species from the Central American area by the characteristic form of the collum.